

## The Daily Gazette

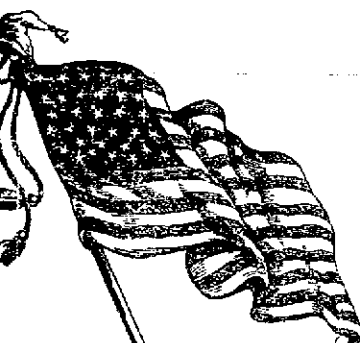
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,  
BY  
**HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,**  
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

**TERMS:**  
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.  
CASH IN ADVANCE.  
DANIEL WILCOX.

### RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Twelve lines close matter, or the equivalent in space, constitute a square.  
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Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

## Our State Bonds.

The capitalists of the east are disposed to punish Wisconsin for not always legislating in their favor, and will not take our bonds at any decent price.

We believe there is idle capital enough in the state to subscribe all the money needed by our state in this war. Let us have the most rigid economy in its expenditure, and thus make a little go a good way.

More money is seeking investment just at this time in this state, and at lower interest, than we have known for years. Exchange is so high that people would rather lend their money than take it out of the state. We therefore think that a large amount can be taken at home with the right kind of management. By doing this we would show an independence of eastern capitalists, which is the surest way of getting their confidence. Moneyed men are always anxious to aid those who do not want any help.

## War Items.

Notice has been received that the Plattville Guards will be ready to be mustered into the service on the 27th of June; also that the Lemonnier Minute Men will be ready on the same day.

Col. Paine has notified the governor that the companies of the 4th regiment are all in Camp Uley, at Racine.

Notice has been received by telegraph that the Washington Rifles, Milwaukee, cannot fill up the number.

The Madison Journal says that it is the Governor's present intention not to call the 7th and 8th regiments into camp until after harvest—about the 20th of August—unless there shall be a further call for troops by the government requiring dispatch. As soon as companies now registered in the 7th and 8th are designated to fill up the vacancies in the 5th and 6th, and new arrangements for those regiments, (the 7th and 8th) taking the companies still in existence in their order, will be made, and the several companies will be fully advised of the arrangement. It is proper to state that the governor has throughout continued the plan of giving those companies who originally filled up and reported for three months, the chance to come in for the war. That list is nearly exhausted, and the roll now reaches to companies which have reported themselves as full for the war, so that there will be few or no failures to muster fall on the next call.

As the Green County Volunteers were marching over a bridge near the steam mill on their way to the camp at Pond du Lac, the bridge broke and 15 were precipitated into the water, one of them striking his breast against a log and receiving such injuries as to cause his death shortly afterwards.

The Governor has not yet accepted the resignations of the officers of the Montgomery Guards of this city, but allows them two or three weeks longer to fill their company.

Geo. W. Bud, of Milwaukee, has sent to the governor the roll of a new military company of 39 members, and asked that the officers be commissioned. No commissions are issued to companies designed for active service which contain less than 65 men.

Brigadier-General Harney, of the United States army, recalled from the command in Missouri, arrived in Philadelphia on Wednesday afternoon, accompanied by his staff and family, and will for the present have his headquarters at 1516 Chestnut street.

**PARTY NOMINATIONS.**—The Oskosh Courier, Appleton Crescent and Milwaukee News, are in favor of calling a democratic state convention and nominating a party ticket. We have been averse to entering upon a partisan campaign this fall, not that the principles of the two parties are as much opposed as ever, but on account of the condition of the country, and the promotion of a unity of feeling among the people during the war. If, however, the democrats insist upon it, we may be willing to accept their challenge, however distasteful it may be at this time.

**ANOTHER BANK FAILURE.**—The La Crosse County Bank closed its doors last Saturday. The circulation of this bank is based on Tennessee stocks, the value of which have become so depreciated as to present no inducement to respond to the call of the Bank Comptroller. The president of the bank, W. H. Latbrop, in a card to the public says:

"Owing to the disturbed state of finances and our exchanges, we are obliged to temporarily close this institution. We ask the patience of our depositors for a short time, assuring them that in liquidating our affairs, we shall be governed by strict integrity, and in no event will any loss be sustained by delay."

We take—A Tennessee secessionist writes the Express that his folks propose to meet the north "steal to steal." If so, we may as well knock under at once. Floyd alone would be an overmatch for the whole of us.

## Good Reports from the First Regiment.

The "boys" of the "gallant first" are good at bragging, or else they have really carried off the honors, so far, in appearance and drill. One of them writes:

"To-day we were visited by a considerable number of the Pennsylvania volunteers. They informed us, at first glance, that our regiment was far better equipped for field purposes than their own men, and seemed strangely impressed with the fact that we had come all the way from Wisconsin to fight with their enemies."

Another one says:

"Mr. Van Slyke arrived to-day and says he heard good accounts of us all the way; soldier-like drill and bearing, combined with gentlemanlike behavior and appearance were the qualities he heard spoken of in connection with us. Here, too, we seem to be too fast establishing the same enviable reputation; the gentleman upon whose ground we are, saying we are by far the most gentlemanly regiment with whom he has had to deal. We are attached to Gen. Nagle's brigade, composed of 11th, 14th and 15th Pennsylvania, and 1st Wisconsin."

This is what a member of the Governor's Guard writes about the girls of northern Ohio:

"We were all served with coffee at Cleveland, and in fact have met with a most enthusiastic reception all along the road, but one of the best if not the best place on the line was Macedonia, the next station this side of Cleveland. There some six or eight ladies came into the cars and gave us the sweetest kisses that I ever heard of, saying 'there are no strangers in war times.'"

Here are some extracts from letters:

"We were to move through Hagerstown to Harper's Ferry last Saturday. We are attached to the 5th brigade, under General Patterson, and constitute his body guard! Good for Wisconsin! Three cheers for the vanguard!"

"We are in a corps de armée under Gen. Patterson, whose headquarters are at Chambersburg. Our division is the 21st under Major Gen. Keim, headquarters here. Our brigade is the 5th under Gen. Nagle, whom we have not seen."

"We are looked upon here as 'kid glove' soldiers; indeed, throughout the whole length of our journey, we have heard it repeatedly said that we were 'picked men' of all the Wisconsin regiments, and old drill soldiers"—therefore, our proficiency in drill and everything. We have this far, well pleased with us, and if honor is carried off, we will have our share of it. As to the 'kid glove' charge, our citizens know that there is not a more hardy set of men than in the first regiment."

Col. Starkweather is commander of the camp, throughout which the best of discipline is kept. (Our colonel can't keep any other.) The minutest wants of his men are well supplied, and he is growing dearer to them daily.

"While I am writing this the rest of the boys are having a day of sport at the expense of their Yankee brethren, (a regiment from Connecticut). It is believed that one of our regiment contains some one hundred wild Indians and as many more half-breeds. The wild ones of the battalion gathered together in red blankets, and marched down along their lines in lockstep order, with wild, unearthly yells to confirm their belief. Returning they formed a circle round the colonel's tent, and gave him three counts and a 'Yankee.' He appeared and took charge of the 'wild' men of the woods," appreciating and joining in the joke. Leading them up and down the line, he dismissed them, after giving some twenty-four resounding cheers for the officers in command."

"Yesterday we were visited by a couple of ladies, and to-day by dozens. They say our regiment is the most gentlemanly one they have yet seen, and feel sorry that our sons among them will not be of longer duration, as they should like to give us a feast."

The Wisconsin "boys" blow their own horn pretty well, but we think there is some reason for their good opinion of themselves as the correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says of them:

The Wisconsin regiment presents an appearance highly creditable for that young and patriotic state, both in the muscle and discipline of the men, and their comparatively perfect equipment. The superiority of their dress and equipment to that of the poor, defrauded Pennsylvania volunteers, may be gathered from a little colloquy I overheard between two soldiers yesterday. One of them says:

"I say, Gus, did you see them Wisconsin fellows this morning, down at the depot?"

"Yes, I did; they fixed up well, though, and got good clothes on."

"That's a fact! they are not like the things our fellows have to wear, that ain't fit for no decent man!"

The Wisconsin boys are armed with the Minie rifle, and they are sharpshooters, who know how to use that effective weapon. It is said there are five lawyers, three doctors and two preachers in the ranks. The clarion voice of their great leader, the colonel, Starkweather, will ring the bell of the traitors who get within rifle shooting. The complete discipline of the regiment is evinced by the fact that, though the camp is in the suburbs of the town, not one soldier has been seen out of it, and all communication outside is strictly prohibited.

**HURRAH FOR SUN PRAIRIE.**—This morning Mr. Evelevet, of Sun Prairie, accompanied by Mr. Palmer of the same place, waited on Quartermaster General Ireland, and presented him with the following article, contributed by the fair and patriotic ladies of Sun Prairie:

Lint, bandages, linen and cotton; 1 dozen sheets; 6 pillows and sacks; 6 bed sacks; 1 dozen cotton shirts; 18 towels; 12 shadings of green silk.

The lady was tastefully attired in the Bloomer costume, and tenders her services for the war, being very anxious to make herself useful. Such women are an honor to any country, and at the bedside of wounded soldiers they are invaluable. We are informed that they are young to be taken, although 22 years old. We cannot think it possible that such is the case, and trust that her services may be required.

The quartermaster speaks warmly of this valuable contribution, and is never tired of expressing his thanks to the considerate donors.—*Madison Patriot.*

**SHOOTING ZOULAVES.**—Last Wednesday week, or thereabouts, a squad of the scout dogs, who have been lurking in the bushes and shooting in the back of United States pickets, got in Fairfax county, rode to full gallop into the village of Fairfax Court House, and proclaimed that they had just shot "one of them d-d Zouaves near Cloud's Mill; and that they had left him writhing like a shot cat in the agonies of death."

In an hour afterwards a servant rode into the village for a doctor to visit Mr. Mortimer, a well-known secessionist, who, while in his own yard, near Cloud's Mill, had just been shot by some cowardly miscreants. Mortimer, by some cowardly red shirt on that evening, was a servant story soon changed the time of the mirth of the murderers.—*Washington Star.*

## Last Night's Report.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.  
He reports that the regiment was yesterday engaged in throwing up intrenchments within two miles of Fairfax Court House.

WASHINGTON, June 19.  
Special to Commercial.—There is no doubt that the rebels are erecting batteries at important points on the Potomac. They hope to control the navigation of the river, and expel Federal vessels from its waters, closing up connection with the north except by Annapolis.

Persons arrived from Richmond state that the rebels are making gigantic preparations for the defense of Richmond. It seems as if their first great stand would be made at that place. Masked batteries are placed at advantageous points. City is strongly fortified, not less than 30,000 troops there.

A fleet of steamers has gone down the Ohio. It is thought for the purpose of conveying troops up the Kanawha river to strike at the heart of Virginia.

No advance made last night on Vienna or Fairfax.

Repairs on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad are deferred till government gets entire possession of the route. About 7,000 feet of bridges was burned by the rebels.

Five thousand more Federal troops are expected to arrive in Washington on Friday.

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Courier says: Jeff. Davis and Wigfall will take the field in person this week.

Special to Tribune.—1,500 Arkansas troops under Ben. McCulloch, have invaded Missouri.

The president having sent Gov. Letcher a pardon for a convict who had been sentenced for robbing the mail, Letcher answered that the president's powers were not recognized by Virginia.

A vessel was ordered from the navy yard to-day to attend to the battery erected on White House Point.

Vienna has been occupied by 4,000 Federal troops.

It is believed an advance will approach Fairfax Court House to-morrow, and Manassas Junction before many days.

The forces of Gen. Johnston and Cadwalader it is believed are slowly to meet at some point northwest of Harper's Ferry.

St. Louis, June 19.  
A special to the Republican gives further particulars of the battle at Booneville. The Federal troops landed five miles below the encampment of the state forces. The latter had a battery near Booneville pointed towards the river, but it was circumscribed by the Federal and proved useless. Gen. Lyon immediately advanced on the state troops and was met in the lane where the firing commenced.

A description substantially same as reported last night.

Jackson was about a mile off, surrounded by Capt. Kelly's company as a body guard.

Reported that he was severely reprimanded during the engagement for cowardice and a lack of discretion by his own party.

Booneville not injured, no shots having been fired into it.

Gen. Price's absence thus accounted for: Sunday morning, scouts brought a report that seven steamboats were coming up the river with Federal troops. Consultation was immediately held between the governor and Gen. Price, and the governor ordered the state troops to disband, not being able to sustain themselves. Gen. Price then went home.

The troops however determined to have a fight. Col. Marmaduke then became disaffected and resigned. A few hours later the report about steamboats proved untrue, and Gov. Jackson ordered the troops to prepare for resistance, appointing Mr. Little the command.

There is no reliable accounts as to the number killed, wounded or taken prisoners.

It is stated Gen. Lyon once held the state troops in position where he could have killed them in large numbers, but he ordered the firing to cease, and proceeded to make prisoners.

It is said the state troops are gathering in the counties west of here, and another stand will be made in Jackson county.

St. Louis, June 19.  
Advices from Kansas City via St. Joseph gives the following account of the engagement near Independence, on Thursday last briefly alluded to yesterday:

A detachment of Federal troops under Capt. Stanley, with a flag of truce, visited the camp of state troops commanded by Capt. Hallows. During the interview, Stanley observed movements being made to attack him, and ordered a retreat. While retreating his detachment was fired on by the state troops at an order given by a private, but the fire was so irregular they killed their own commander, Capt. Hallows and J. B. Clanshan, severely wounding seven others of their own men. Stanley's troops did not fire, having received orders not to do so under any circumstances. Stanley retreated.

There are now 2,500 United States troops and volunteers at Kansas City.

Gen. McClellan is expected here to-morrow.

CAIRO, June 19.  
W. H. Russell, London Times' correspondent, arrived from the south to-day. He says nothing regarding southern affairs but complains that his correspondence had been tampered with by secessionists. His letters had been detained and some not sent forward at all. G. W. Newcomb, of New Orleans, was arrested to-day charged with being a secessionist. He took the oath of allegiance and was discharged.

No news from the south to-day. All is quiet.

WASHINGTON, June 19.  
Special to Post.—It is judged by some cautious persons here that Beauregard, by withdrawing his advance aims to catch McDowell's column in ambush. He will hardly succeed after the warning at Vienna.

People of Vienna say the South Carolina troops lost six men, killed by the return fire of the Federal regiment.

Good tidings are conveyed from Kentucky in relation to the congressional election of to-morrow. The Union man expect to triumph.

JEFFERSON CITY, June 19.  
People living near Syracuse have arrived to-day, saying that 600 state troops returning from Booneville with six cannon reached Syracuse yesterday. They said they were going to draft men from that neighborhood and would take at least every one who could furnish a horse.

Various reports as to the number of killed were in vogue. Probabilities are that about one hundred and fifty were killed. There is no possible doubt that a battle was fought and the state forces completely routed, but the telegraph being out of order between here and Booneville, we cannot get entirely authentic accounts of the affair.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 19.  
Senator Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, arrived here yesterday, on route to Washington.

He made a three hours speech last evening to a very large audience.

CINCINNATI, June 19.  
Hon. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, arrived here at noon to-day en route for Washington.

WHEELING, June 19.  
The time of the convention was occupied with debate on the ordinance re-organizing the state government. The ordinance finally passed—75 to 3. Ordinance provides for the entire re-organization of the state government.

LANE, Ill., June 19.  
T. Burke, a rabid secessionist, was hung to-day by the citizens from the 3d story of the court house. He was charged with causing the destructive fire here on the 7th of this month and in December last. His guilt was fully established. It was proven he had planned the burning of all the business part of the town.

CHICAGO, June 19.  
Sturges' ride left this evening for Cincinnati.

Schaumbach's cavalry are here, and Capt. Barker's dragoon at Cairo, under orders to proceed to Grafton, Virginia.

The Times' Cairo correspondent says Grundy Bryant, a citizen of that place, returned from the south Monday. He says the bank of the river seems lined with cannon at Memphis. In a few days a heavy battery of 20 guns will be mounted commanding for several miles the approach to the city by the river. There are not many troops in the city of Memphis, the main body being four miles back.

The heaviest battery in the south is at Randolph, Tennessee. It will be utterly impossible for any force, however large, to pass it.

Number troops estimated at from 5,000 to 6,000 at Union City. There is trouble about the Tennessee troops wishing to rally at Memphis, while the Mississippi troops express a desire to rally at Columbus, fortify the town and provoke Gen. Prentiss into hostilities.

The guns at Union City are of small calibre except six 32 pounders, a few howitzers and two 62 pounders, while approaches to Columbus are of such a nature as under such a battery they would make would be of no means formidable defence.

Work on fortification now ready has a permanent look as if the government intended to make the place a military post hereafter.

Parties have succeeded in getting requisitions for four additional regiments from Indiana for three years. This will make twenty-five Indiana regiments and will enable them to a Major General, who will probably be Gen. Morris.

Four additional regiments are authorized from Wisconsin, and four from Iowa; one of the latter will be cavalry.

It appears that Lieut. Stewart, formerly of the U. S. A., commanded the rebels at the Vienna fight.

HAGERSTOWN, June 19.  
It appears now that the cause of the movement of troops across the Potomac on Monday night was in consequence of an un-authorized report that Gen. Johnston was advancing from Winchester.

The secession account of the Vienna fight says that they captured two wagons loaded with arms and sixty blankets.

There are a number of unreliable reports about the rebels being at Fairfax yesterday afternoon.

WHEELING, Va., June 19.  
Frank Pierpont, of Marion county, was unanimously nominated to-night for Governor by the convention, in caucus.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

I have to-day visited the scene of Monday's disaster, to the troops, under General Schenck on the London and Hampshire railroad. Two Ohio, two Connecticut and the New York sixty-ninth are encamped within a short distance of each other, about six miles this side of Vienna. The rebel forces have all been withdrawn from the point where the masked battery opened on the train.

While there I met several residents of the little town of Vienna, in the Ohio camp. They stated that the rebels, under General Schenck, had retreated through their village, within two hours after the attack. Although nearly seven times stronger than the Ohio troops they dared not open an attack on them.

The varied descriptions of their fight were amusing. There are now no rebel forces this side of Fairfax Court House.

In consequence of the retreat of the rebels from Harper's Ferry, the vicinity of Washington is likely to be again the theatre of action. Both armies will be largely reinforced. I thought that the government will have fifty thousand effective men concentrated on the other side of the Potomac in less than a week.

The list of appointments for the new regiments of the regular army was made public to-day. About one third of these are civilians, mainly in the lower rank—young men named to lieutenancies. Captain Doubleday is made major for his services in Fort Sumter. Many of the appointments are made from among regiments of the best drilled New York militia; and a number of meritorious non-commissioned officers of the army are among the new second lieutenants.

The President will receive no new visitors during this time and the meeting of congress, being busily engaged in the preparation of his message, and other important public business requiring his careful attention.

Professor Lowe, the balloonist, made several experimental ascensions from the grounds about the White House to-day, attaining large heights.

Gen. McDowell's noncommissioned country to-day in the neighborhood of the Ohio river, on the outskirts, with a view to the construction of entrenchments; hence it is believed that no immediate advance can be expected.

The rebel forces from Romney burned the railroad bridge over New Creek, twenty miles west of Cumberland early this morning, and marched on to Piedmont, which place they now hold. The telegraph wires east of Piedmont were cut by them. Their number is variously estimated at 2,000 to 4,000. Notice was given of their approach to the town. The citizens were preparing to leave when our informant left. All the regiments belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad were fired up and sent west to Grafton. The greatest excitement prevailed. A company of citizen soldiers who were guarding the bridges are reported killed.

On the approach of the rebels, the Federal operator closed the telegraph of the Baltimore and Ohio, and was not ascertaining what damage has been done. Communication by rail between Cumberland and this place is now out of order.

GRAFTON, Va., June 19.  
That fifteen hundred Confederate troops are in the neighborhood of Beverly and Phillips, and that an attack will be made on the latter place. There can be no doubt but that the rebels in western Virginia have been largely reinforced, and some grand movements are contemplated. The Federal troops will be equal to any emergency. Large reinforcements will probably reach here in a few days.

A force sufficient to guard Cheat River bridge has been sent forward from here.

LOUISVILLE, June 19.  
Mallory, Union candidate for congress in this district, addressed a meeting here to-night, deprecating the course of the secessionists, favoring Kentucky's remaining in the Union as long as consistent with her honor, opposing coercion, but denying that defending Washington City and suppressing rebellion are coercion.

Special despatch to the St. Louis Republic.

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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails.  
At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 21st, 1861.

City	Arrive	Leave	Depart
Chicago, through	12:01 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Madison, through	12:01 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Madison, through	12:01 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Madison, through	12:01 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Madison, through	12:01 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Madison, through	12:01 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Madison, through	12:01 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Madison, through	12:01 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Madison, through	12:01 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Madison, through	12:01 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	3:30 P.M.

**Strawberry Festival.**  
The ladies of the Congregational Church and society will hold a Strawberry Festival at Lappin's Hall, Thursday evening, June 20th. Admittance at the hall 10c. 43d

Another "Contraband."—Yesterday a load of wood was "dumped" in front of the stairs leading to our office. After remaining there a reasonable length of time to permit its removal, the police force of the city and the deputy sheriff of the county commenced an active investigation to discover the owner. Nobody knew who it belonged to, and this morning it was seized as a "contraband" for the benefit of our office. While a drayman was loading it to remove it to the rear of the building, a breathless messenger made his appearance from the law office of Bennett, Cassaday & Gibbs, demanding what the aforesaid drayman was doing with their wood. The mystery was now solved, and the last we heard of the matter, Constable Robertson and the aforesaid legal firm were disputing who should pay the drayman the price contracted for its removal. We have not learned how the dispute was settled, but probably a compromise was effected—the owners paying the drayman, and "stipulating" against a prosecution under the city ordinance in relation to encumbering the streets of the city.

ZOOLOGICAL ATTENTION.—There will be a business meeting to-night at 8:30 precisely. It is necessary that every member be present.

GAGE BURGESS, Secretary.

THE FESTIVAL TO-NIGHT.—Our readers will not forget the festival at Lappin's Hall this evening. Good company, good refreshments and a good object make a good order of exercises.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.—The examination at our state University, preparatory to commencement, opens this morning at 10 o'clock and will continue till next Tuesday.—Madison Argus.

The Rev. M. P. Kinney, of this city, has been appointed one of the examiners.

THE MISSOURI DEMOCRAT.—We would call attention to the prospectus of the Missouri Democrat, published in our paper.—The Democrat is one of the ablest papers in the country, and is doing good service at this time in the cause of the Union.—The news from Missouri is now of the most interesting kind, and it is a favorable time to subscribe for the Democrat.

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.—The Water-town Democrat of this morning says:—"This body is now in session in this city. The order of proceedings cannot now be fully stated, but will probably be nearly as follows: The common council rooms have been arranged for the purpose of holding the business meetings in them, they being the most convenient place for that object. The public addresses will be delivered in the Congregational church, during the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday, unless it should be thought best to have them all at one time, in which case notice will be given. On Thursday afternoon, we understand, the ladies of this city will extend to all editors present an invitation to attend a picnic party in Richard's grove—a cool and beautiful spot near by, and we venture to say they will do their part with a taste and grace that will make the affair the delightful feature of the occasion. Our citizens will leave nothing undone that can contribute to the pleasure and gratification of those in attendance. A cordial welcome will be given to all."

TO DESTROY FLIES.—We find in some of our exchanges the following simple remedy (if it is effective) against a great nuisance:—"To one pint of milk, add a quarter of a pound of raw sugar and two ounces of ground pepper; simmer them together ten minutes, and place it about in shallow dishes. The flies attack it greedily, and are soon suffocated. By this method, kitchens, &c., may be kept clear of flies all summer, without the danger attending poison. It is easily tried."

THE BANK OF LA CROSSE has suspended. It has a circulation of \$12,000, based upon Tennessee stocks. It is on the bankers' list.

ROUTE AGENT.—L. S. Love, Esq., of Beloit, has received the appointment of route agent on the G. & C. U. R. R., from Belvidere, Ill., to Janesville, Wis., in place of M. E. Young removed.

The hour for afternoon service at Christ's Church is changed from 2 1/2 to 6 P. M.

LIEUT. JOHN T. GREELE, U. S. A.—This gallant officer, who met a patriot's death while serving a gun in the affair at Grant's battle, was a native of Pennsylvania, from which state he was appointed to a cadetship in the United States military academy in 1850. He graduated in 1854, and was immediately appointed brevet second lieutenant in the second regiment of artillery. In 1853 he was detailed as acting professor of ethics at the academy. He subsequently (1857) was promoted to a first lieutenant, which position he held at the time of his death. He was a brave, gallant and chivalrous officer, and his loss will be mourned by a host of warm friends. His father is proprietor of extensive marble works in Philadelphia, and his wife and two children are now living with his father. He married a daughter of Rev. Mr. French, chaplain at West Point.

her husband remained at the fortress with the army, and the calamity of approaching hostilities between the army and the government of the United States, and the removal of the women and children. He was a brave, gallant and chivalrous officer, and his loss will be mourned by a host of warm friends. His father is proprietor of extensive marble works in Philadelphia, and his wife and two children are now living with his father. He married a daughter of Rev. Mr. French, chaplain at West Point.

The Second Wisconsin Regiment.

The second regiment of Wisconsin volunteers leave the state for the war to-day.—The regimental officers are as follows: Colonel—S. PARK COON. Lieutenant Colonel—HENRY W. PECK. Major—DUNCAN McDONALD. Adjutant—E. M. HUNTER. Quartermaster—JAMES D. ROGERS. Sergeant Major—P. MCADAMS. Surgeon—J. M. LEWIS. Asst. Surg.—T. P. RUSSELL. 2d Asst.—P. S. ARNOTT. Quarter Master Sergeant—WALLACE M. SPRAY. Commissary Sergeant—E. R. CHASE. Hospital Steward—G. H. IRWIN. Drum Major—F. A. DYKE. The companies composing the regiment are as follows: Fox Lake Citizens' Guard, company A; LaCrosse Light Guard, company B; Grant County Greys, company C; Janesville Volunteers, company D; Oshkosh Volunteers, company E; Belle City Rifles, company F; Portage Light Guard, company G; Randall Guards, company H; Miners' Guards, company I; Wisconsin Rifles, company K.

We republish the list of officers and privates of company D, Janesville Volunteers, as there have been some changes since our previous publication. They are as follows: Captain—GEORGE B. ELY. 1st Lieut.—ARCHIBALD B. MCLEAN. 2d "—DANA D. DODGE. 1st Sergeant—ALBERT F. WADE. 2d "—JOHN J. BRISTOW. 3d "—GEORGE F. SAUNDERS. 4th "—WM. J. JAMISON. 5th "—PATRICK MCADAMS. 1st Corporal—JOHN HAMILTON. 2d "—GEORGE A. BENNETT. 3d "—ALEX. E. LEE. 4th "—WM. C. SURGE. 5th "—CHARLES W. ARTHURTON. 6th "—JOHN J. LITTLE. 7th "—HENRY FAUST. 8th "—DAVID TREMULLE.

Privates—Marion Alexander, Ambrose C. Ames, Jeremiah G. Burdick, Pitkin G. Butler, Cain Billings, Jason Brown, Andrew Beam, John W. Beebe, Chauncey Bartholomew, Belsa S. Bell, Miles D. Bressler, Henry Backus, Robinson P. Barrett, George Batchelor, Simeon G. Brooks, Charles E. Brown, Charles H. Cheney, Samuel Creek, Chauncey Caldwell, Edward Douglas, John Donovan, Samuel Elliot, Alvin Z. Eager, John N. Ehle, Chauncey Eble, John R. Foot, Bartley Fagan, Wendall Fieberbrother, Oliver Fridle, Wm H. Foote, Asabel Gracy, George Griffin, Isaac R. Higgins, Albert B. Heath, John Johnson, John A. Jones, Albert B. Kimball, Hiram H. Kimball, John M. Kellogg, Thomas E. Knell, Edward Kilalee, Frederick Kruster, Hermann J. Langhaff, George Loonae, Lucius H. Lee, Austin E. Lane, John C. McDonald, Charles A. Mears, John McLaughlan, Wm J. McKee, John C. Moore, Stuart Minton, Fredrick H. Minor, Charles E. Martin, John McIntyre, Furley S. Melvin, Hugh Murray, James Peacock, Leonard Powell, John Prange, Hugh D. Perry, and Peterson, Jas W. Robbins, George L. Scott, Isaac Sackett, Wm Smith, Albert H. Stickney, Charles O. Sherwood, Thomas Spenser, Henry Silman, Wm T. Schermershorn, Wm Sieforth, Joslyn Southard, Asahel M. Thayer, Lucius L. Turner, Dittis Thorsderson, Andrew Thorsen, Joseph Thramble, Clark R. Thomas, Edgar A. Thorpe, Lawrence D. Thayer, Denison Webster, Arnold Wilcox, Wm Warren, Philander Wilcox, Wm K. Wilson, Everett R. Wood, Wm Wilcox.

Rev. J. C. Richmond, of Milwaukee, has been appointed chaplain of this regiment.

There are only five or six men of the 2d regiment sick, and of those only one or two who will not be able to travel with the rest of the boys.

ARRIVAL AT JANESVILLE.

The second regiment of Wisconsin volunteers left Madison to-day at 11:45 A. M., and arrived here at one o'clock, P. M.

There were over 1100 men, occupying 21 cars. When they arrived at the depot in this city there was a large crowd of people, estimated at 3,000 or 4,000, who received the volunteers with hearty and reiterated cheers, to which the soldiers as enthusiastically responded.

As the cars stopped the different companies marched to tables near by which had been spread by our citizens with ample provisions for the whole regiment. As the time of stay in our city was limited there was little ceremony used upon the occasion. After the men had partaken of the collation, they immediately repaired to the cars, preparatory for departure. Col. Coon thanked the people of this city for their generous hospitality and patriotic devotion to the cause of their country; to which Judge Armstrong made a short but appropriate reply.

While the troops were occupying the cars and the trains were preparing to depart, there was much cheering on the part of the people, waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies, and shaking of hands between friends about to part, perhaps, forever.

As Capt. Ely's company belonged in this city, there were crowds about them bidding them farewell. It was in some respects a sad scene, the separation of near and dear relatives, with the certainty almost that with some it will be final. The boys, however, appeared in good spirits, and anxious for active service.

The regiment is a fine body of men, strong and healthy, and able to bear their part bravely in the rough duties of war. We have no doubt they will do so, and that in active service we shall hear a good account of them. They appeared to be well provided with every necessary to make them comfortable. Their arms will be furnished them at their point of destination, which is probably Washington, although nothing is known certainly about it.

The regiment remained here about one hour and departed at 2 o'clock for Chicago, amid the cheers and hearty good wishes of thousands of Janesville and Rock county people. If there had been a day's notice that the regiment would certainly arrive here at a specified time, we have not a doubt that ten thousand of the hardy sons of Janesville and Rock county would have greeted them.

Discredited Money Purchased.

HAVING made arrangements with Comptroller of the State to take up state bonds, we are now paying the very highest price for Wisconsin and Illinois bonds.

MCKEY & BROS.

Gold and Exchange Bought.

101222 Price paid for New York Drafts, Janesville, Wis., June 18th, 1861.

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The Virginia Plan of the Campaign.

The New Orleans True Delta has an interesting letter from its special correspondent at Richmond. Though reaching us in such a round-about way, it is nearly as late as anything from newspaper sources which we have direct from Virginia. It is certainly as important, and reads as though it were reliable: "I am persuaded that within the six weeks past the strategy of the confederate government has undergone a change—or at least that it has caused to take on the appearance of change. All eyes are at present turned towards Manassas Junction. The enemy has massed some twenty or twenty-five thousand troops at and about Alexandria, and their numbers as last accounts were increasing by constant arrivals by land and river. It is apprehended that they mean to attack us at Manassas Junction, where we had yesterday about 10,000 men, increased perhaps to 15,000, under Gen. Bonham, which were being rapidly reinforced from this city. Civil and military men here differ, however, as to the designs of the enemy in that direction. Some regard the demonstration at Alexandria as a feint to make important movements elsewhere, perhaps upon Norfolk, or Yorktown, or Accomack, or Harper's Ferry, or some other point. But Gen. Lee, who is by no means a man to jump hastily at a conclusion, appears to put a literal construction upon it. He proceeded in person to Manassas Junction to-day, pretty fully convinced that "by the act" of Lincoln's troops—as our congress word their declarations—it was soon to be the scene of a sharp and bloody contest. But there is no telling. Before this reach us, the telegram may tell you that the enemy continued to pursue a policy of gradual and almost imperceptible invasion, accompanied by a succession of small losses and irritation inflicted upon the confederate army, until, to save its prestige at home and abroad, and to save itself from utter disaster, it will be compelled, somehow and somewhere, to force a trial of conclusion in a great and decisive pitched battle. The raising of southern troops at various important positions still goes on vigorously. Richmond and the general rendezvous for incoming volunteers, whence, as soon as inspected and properly outfitted for active duty, they are distributed where they seem most needed. According to a rough estimate, I think there are, at this moment, in active service in Virginia, about fifty thousand confederate troops, namely, about eight thousand at or near Manassas Junction, about five thousand at Fredericksburg and Aquia Creek, about twelve thousand at Norfolk and its neighborhood, about five thousand at Yorktown, and about four thousand at Harper's Ferry. Of this aggregate, nearly all, exclusive of the force at Harper's Ferry, are so posted that they could be concentrated by railroad at any point between Norfolk and Alexandria within twenty-four hours. About forty thousand, I should think, might be flung almost at once upon the enemy, wherever he might plant himself along the line.—But to mass this number at a given point might leave too scant a force along the seaboard and bays constantly menaced by the enemy's ships-of-war, and transports for landing troops. Yet, where the victory is difficult. With his ships on one side and his numbers on the other, the enemy aims to outflank us both, and make it hazardous to attempt a combined movement upon his center. I see nothing for it but to swell our numbers as rapidly as possible, and hold him in check on the right, that is, toward the sea, while we turn his flank on the left, and overthrow him in the center.

How THE BOONVILLE NEWS WAS RECEIVED BY THE SECESSIONISTS.—The canal originated at the Journal office yesterday evening, to the effect that Gen. Lyon and forces had been surrounded, was received with the greatest excitement by the traitors in our city. The immense crowds which congregated in the neighborhood of the Journal office and along Fourth street, were jubilant with shouts for Jeff. Davis and Beauregard. The traitors wrench each other's hands, sang, danced and swore, and exhibited their joy in the wildest and most exuberant manner.

Many of these good Union men who read the Republican were seen with brightened faces, and every indication of extreme pleasure in their manner—the defiled and traitorous blood of their hearts leaping into their countenances at the news of the defeat and capture of government forces.

Their joy, however, was short lived, cut short by the news of the terrible retribution inflicted upon the rebels at Boonville; and last night though the crowds were still large on Fourth street, a perfect calm and quiet prevailed. The soundless pitched quiet from the heights of their joy, were seen whispering and shaking with fear.

These exhibitions go to show that the central wards of this city are rotten to the core with treason.—St. Louis Democrat.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, BUMP & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, June 20, 1861.

The wheat market opened this morning at 65c for the market, and 50c for shipping, and buyers continued taking it freely at these figures until noon, when steamer's news was received quoting a large decline in foreign markets, but buyers withdrew and prices fell off 25c per bushel, ending at 25c.

WHEAT—choice to choice middling spring, 60c; fair to good shipping 55c; at 10c per bushel.

CORN—shelled dull at 12c per 90 lbs, ear 12c; at 7c.

OATS—no inquiry, we quote them at 10c per bushel.

RYE—dull at 20c per 60 lbs.

BARLEY—dull at 20c per 60 lbs, common to choice.

CLOVER—choice at 1.00, 75 per 40 lbs.

 POTATOES—plenty and very dull at 10c; per bushel. || BUTTER—plenty at 10c; per 100 lbs. |
| EGGS—plenty and dull at 6c per dozen. |
| WOOL—ranges at 1.50c for common to choice fair. |
| CLIPS—Green, 3c; dry, 2c; per 100 lbs. |
| WHEAT—choice at 1.00, 75 per 40 lbs. |
| POTATOES—plenty and very dull at 10c; per bushel. |
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